

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
BIOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

SOME PLANTS FROM NEW MEXICO.

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When in the Rito de los Frijoles, New Mexico, last year, I noticed a very beautiful *Oenothera*, not quite like anything I had seen. As it was too early to obtain seed, I brought home a small living plant in flower and put it in the garden. It produced a small amount of seed; but instead of dying, wintered over, and has this year grown to a great size and flowered profusely. It will yield enough seed to supply everyone interested in growing *Oenothera*, and will afford a new type to use in hybridization experiments. It seems, therefore, desirable to give it a name.

Oenothera hookeri hewetti subsp. nov.

Plant very large, spreading, about 4 feet high, and spreading $4\frac{1}{4}$ feet; stem and branches red, at full maturity the upper parts of the long branches, while closely beset with fruits, not appearing leafy, the bracts being reduced to less than the length of the capsules; leaves repand-denticulate, of the type of *O. hookeri*, only very sparsely pubescent, grayish-green; upper bracts much longer than fruits, apparently not deciduous; fruits as in the *biennis* group, but not contracted at apex, greyish, slightly speckled or streaked with red, finely pubescent, with scattered longer hairs intermixed; seeds angled; buds stout, distinctly 4-angled, colored with red, exactly as in *O. rubrinervis* as figured by Gates, Zeits. f. indukt. Abst. und Vererbungslehre, 1911, IV, pl. VI, f. 4; sepals not separate when reflexed, the tips sometimes free as much as 10 mm.; branches tough and hard to break, not brittle as in *O. rubrinervis*; calyx tube in fully developed flower 37 mm. long; petals bright yellow, turning slightly reddish in fading; petals about 38 mm. long and 40 broad, not distinctly emarginate, though appearing so from folding in the opening flowers; total length of pistil 78 mm., extending about 13

mm. beyond the stamens and about 7 mm. beyond the petals. The tube of the calyx is of the same length as that of *O. rubrinervis*, but the sepals are about 6 mm. longer.

Abbott Ranch, Rito de los Frijoles, New Mexico, growing in a grove of *Populus angustifolia*, August, 1912 (*Cockerell*). Described from living plant in garden at Boulder, Colorado. Named after Dr. W. L. Hewett, the Director of the Archaeological work at the Rito de los Frijoles. It is evidently close to *O. irrigua* Wootton & Standley, but differs from the description, especially as to the pubescence. Mr. Paul C. Standley kindly informs me that it is very different from the typical form of *O. irrigua*. It is no doubt an "elementary species," and it may either be placed as a subspecies of *O. hookeri* or given a binomial as *Oenothera hewetti*.

***Sedum cockerelli* Britton.**

Last August I collected living plants a few miles from the type locality, and now have them flowering in my garden. The characters "petals white, anthers pink," were given by Doctor Britton from my recollection. It now proves that the anthers are only slightly flecked with pink; it is the styles that are bright pink. The white petals have a transverse pink blotch near the middle. The plant is glabrous but scurfy. Stems light green; stem-leaves narrower at base than beyond, and not very acute.

***Heliotropium xerophilum* Cockerell.**

In the new Illustrated Flora and elsewhere *H. spathulatum* Rydberg is given as a valid species, ranging to Chihuahua. It is, I am confident, *H. xerophilum*, described the year before. I think it is certain that there is only one species of the *H. curassavicum* group in New Mexico and Chihuahua.